

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 2.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1885.

NO. 42.

W. A. MACDONALD,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public,
Conveyancer, etc.
BRANDON, MANITOBA.
MONEY TO LOAN.
OFFICE—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Av.
DALY & COLDWELL,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
Solicitors to the Imperial Bank of Canada.
MONEY TO LOAN.
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.
Geo. P. COLDWELL.

C. DURAND,
Barrister, Etc.,
Holder of the Merchants' Bank
MONEY TO LOAN.
Main Block, Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

GIFTON & SIFTON,
BARRISTERS, ETC.,
Main Block, Rosser Avenue, Brandon.
General Practitioners, Attorneys or Solicitors.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,
George Street, Brandon.
Large & well built farm property.
H. Henderson.

H. COOPER,
CLERKES, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
Bank of Montreal, Loan and Savings Company,
Between 7th & 8th Sts., Brandon.
D. H. COOPER.

MOTELS.

THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL,
Street, near the C.P.R. Railway.
H. Townes—Proprietor.
A grade of Liquors and Cigars always
in the bar.
Accommodation and moderate charges.

MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD,

L.R.C.P. EDINBURG, SCOTLAND,
PHYSICIAN SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
Office and Residence—Corner Rosser Ave., over W.
A. McDonald law office.

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER,

M.D., C.M., McMillan—P.S., Que.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
Office and residence—Corner Rosser Ave., and
Ninth street, over old post office
BRANDON.

DR. J. McDARMD,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Holder graduate of Trinity University, Toronto.
M.C.P. and S. Ont. and Man.
Residence—over Atkinson's store, Cor.
Rosser & Main Street, Brandon.

DENTAL.

F. E. DOERING,
DENTIST,
for Painless Extraction of Teeth.
Opposite T. Atkinson's store, Main
Street, north-east corner Rosser Avenue
and 8th Street, Brandon. Entrance on Rosser.
Filling a specialty.

DR. MATHESON,
VIRGIN, MANITOBA.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. P. MULLIGAN,
WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Sixth Street, Brandon, Man.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, B.A., V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEON.

McGill University, and the Montréal Veterinary College.
Veterinary for the Counties of Brandon and Dennis.
Opposite, Eleventh Street, Brandon.

J. H. BROWNLEE,

Provincial Land Surveyor,
City and District Engineer.

MAPPING A SPECIALTY.

House between 7th & 8th Sts., Brandon.

J. SHORT,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Best material
on hand. Perfect fit
guaranteed

CORNER 12TH ST. & ROSSER AVE.

A.F. & A.M. G.R.M.

The regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge, No. 19, is the second Tuesday in each month. Visiting brethren invited.

T. M. PEERS, W. M.
A. L. MCMLAN, Sec.

The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday day, at 5 a.m. for the mail leaving Brandon, and goes, and will contain full telegraphic and market reports and a full summary of all local, provincial and Dominion news and carefully written editorials upon all public questions.

Subscription, \$2.00 per year when paid in advance, and \$2.50 when not so paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
1 Column	\$125.00	\$570.00	\$30.00	\$2.00
1/2 "	70.00	40.00	25.00	1.20
1/4 "	40.00	25.00	15.00	.80
1/8 "	25.00	15.00	8.00	.50
Line	12.00	7.00	4.00	.20

The above rates are limited to Commercial Advertising, and all other advertising, such as Legal Notices, Birth Announcements, &c., will be charged at the rate of 12 cents per line for first insertion, and 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. The line may be estimated at 8 words, or the one-twelfth part of an inch in depth of the column.

Advertisers who desire to have their names printed in the margin, 15 cents per line each insertion.

No papers or advertisements discontinued till all arrears are paid.

C. CLIFFE,
Editor and Publisher.

SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION:

Pitman's Phonography by Mail.

W. G. KNIGHT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

PRESSED HAY !

PARISH & SON,,
BRANDON,

Are Prepared to Purchase or
or Deliver at any Sta-
tion on the C. P. R.

ANY QUANTITY OF
Pressed Hay !

SEEDS,

Timothy, Hungarian Grass and Clover seed
for sale.

ALSO the BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR.

Parish & Son.

EXAMINATION 1885

Of Teachers.

The examination of candidates for non-professional First, Second, and Third-Class TEACHERS, CATEGORIES, will be held at the following places:

WINNIPEG, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
BRANDON, BIRTLE, MINNEPOOSA,
NELSON, PILOT HOUSE,
AND DELORAIN.

Commencing in each place on TUESDAY, JULY 21st,
1885, at 9 o'clock a.m.

Candidates are required to notify the Superintendent before July 1st of their intention to present themselves for examination and of the place at which they will attend; this notice must be accompanied by a certificate of moral character as required by law.

Further information may be obtained upon reference to the published regulations of the Protestant Section of the Board of Education.

J. B. SOMERSET,
Superintendent of Education
Education Office, Winnipeg, June 6th, 1885.

Classes for Teachers.

Classes as usual will be formed to give those intend-
ing to write at the coming examination of teachers,
an opportunity to thoroughly review their work.

Terms very moderate.

T. J. LAMONTTE.

Engine and Boiler

FOR SALE,

2½ horse power, in excellent condition. Can be
seen at Child's Machine Shop, Brandon. Also a

COMPLETE SAW MILL OUTFIT.

Apply to

S. GRIGG, Brandon

OUR TEMPERANCE WORK.

Conducted by the
W. C. T. U. of BRANDON.

CHALK YOUR OWN DOOR

His proper name was Jeremiah Mardon; but he had not been in the village a week before everybody called him Jerry Mardon and within six months he was known as Jerry Mudder. But why Mudder? Who gave him that name, and why was it given?

The giver is unknown—for who ever knows, or cares to discover the giver of nicknames—but the reason for its being bestowed was that Jerry was always muddled with drink.

He was a very good shoemaker, and so stood on no man with George Stevens, a sober man, and so drifted into becoming our cobbler. Jerry's one plus was that he had a job, and having done it, to invest the proceeds in "The Oram Arms." The consequence was that Jerry was seldom sober, and had he not possessed an iron constitution, two years of such a life must have killed him; and he dragged on, working to-day and idling to-morrow, and drinking whenever he could get it, until finally he drifted into debt.

His score at "The Oram Arms" was a large one, and the chalks stood up against him like files of soldiers; but Jerry ignored their existence—paying off a little now and then, and drinking more, each time increasing the army of debt against him, until one evening Mr. Richard Rewitt, his landlord, called at the aforesaid "Oram Arms," cried "halt," "I can't go on any longer, Jerry," he said, "the last sum I had of you was three shillings, and you have nothing for a night."

"Work is slack," murmured Jerry, "but the harvest is coming on, and then everybody will have their sowing and reaping done, and I shall be able to pay you off."

"Perhaps so," returned Mr. Rewitt, "but you will have as much as you can do to square off what is up there. Look at them! Those chalks are a standing disgrace to any man. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

Jerry looked at the accusing marks, and really felt aghast at the long list against him. The inner door of the bar was a regular black-book, and he trembled before it.

Now when Jerry first came to "The Oram Arms," the landlord was very polite, and spoke as softly as you please to him. He courteously entreating a fly to enter into his parlour could have been more oily.

"I have been nasty with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, when another whole month had elapsed without Jerry appearing; "he promised to pay at harvest time, and he didn't; but I have offended him, and the 'Green Goose' has caught his custom."

"Go and see him," suggested his wife.

I intend to do so. Here, give me our Tom's boots; they want a patch on the side, and it will be an excuse for my dropping in upon him."

"That isn't too much of a job for him, seeing that you give George Stevens the best of the work," said Mr. Rewitt.

"Stevens works better than Jerry," replied her husband; "you can always trust him to do his work when it is promised, but Jerry keeps the things for weeks together."

"That's true; but I've got a pair of boots that want new fronts, and I can wait a week or two. Take them."

"I'll take both," said Richard Rewitt; "nothing like baiting your hooky ell while you are about it."

Armed for the re-conquest of Jerry, the landlord set forth in the morning—that being a slack time, when he could easily spared from home. Outside were a couple of losers, with no money and no credit, who touched their hats to him. Mr. Rewitt favored them with a nod of lofty indifference.

Jerry's cottage was in the middle of the village, standing back about fifty feet from the road; and, although its inside poverty had been well known, the outside, thanks to his wife, looked quite as well as its neighbors'. Therefore Mr. Rewitt was not in the least surprised to see it look bright and gay on that beautiful autumn morning.

As he approached the door, he heard the sound of Jerry's hammer upon the tapetope, and, to his utter amazement, the voice of Jerry carolling a cheerful ditty, as unlike the cracked efforts he used occasionally to come out with in the tap room as the song of the raven. Raising the latch, the landlord of "The Oram Arms" peeped in.

"Good morning, Jerry," he said.

"Ah! is that you, Mr. Rewitt?" replied Jerry, looking up. "Come in."

"Jerry worked wondrous clean, and had been shaved very morning. His blue shirt looked clean, too, and he actually had a collar on. Mr. Rewitt was so overcome by the change that he stood still with the boots under his arm, forgetting that they formed part of his mission.

"You look very well, Jerry," he said at last.

"Never felt better in all my life," replied Jerry. "I wish, sir, I could say the same of you. You look white."

"Live—I've got a bit of a cold, replied the other, "and I've been shut up a good deal with business lately. Trade's been brisk; but how is it we have not seen you?"

"Well—the fact is, sir," said Jerry, thoughtful, rubbing his chin, "I've been busy working off your score."

"But it is done, man," said Mr. Rewitt, cheerful;

"the door is quite clean as far as you are concerned."

"I am glad of that."

"Others have got their share," said the landlord, facetiously, "but I think we could make room for you if you look us up."

"No, thank you, sir, returned Jerry. I've had enough of snacking on other people's doors, and now I chalk up my own."

"Chalks on your own?"

"Yes, sir, have the goodness to turn round and look behind you. There's my door half full."

"It's a wise thing to keep account your self," said the landlord, who hardly knew what to make of it, "for mistakes will happen, but—"

"No mistake can happen, sir," interrupted Jerry, "for I am the only party to keep that account."

"But who trusts you to do that?"

"Nobody—I trust myself," replied J.

twice, and finally announced that Jerry was indebted to him to the amount of two pounds seven shillings and fourpence halfpenny. Jerry's wife received the announcement with a look of quiet dismay, thanked the landlord, and left the house. "I suppose she is thinking of making an effort to pay it off," said Mr. Rewitt, addressing his better half, "and I hope she will; but I fancy it will be a little too much for her."

For a whole week nothing was seen or heard of Jerry; but at the end of that time his wife appeared and put down five shillings on the counter.

"Will you please take off that account, sir," she said, "and give me a receipt?"

This was done with a gracious smile, and Jerry's wife departed. Mr. Rewitt announced his having hit the right nail on the head. The wife of the cobbler was making an effort to clean off her husband's hands.

At the end of another week a second five shillings was paid, and then a third came in—only a farthing to the farthing less.

At that time Jerry's wife was a gaunt, thin woman, and whatever success she had in getting him to pay off his account was due to the fact that he had lost a good customer.

Nothing was brought for a fortnight, and the landlord congratulated himself upon not having hastily sought out his absent customer, who still owed him over a pound; but the appearance of Jerry's wife with the balance had the effect of making him think otherwise.

Nothing was brought for a fortnight, and the landlord congratulated himself upon not having hastily sought out his absent customer, who still owed him over a pound; but the appearance of Jerry's wife with the balance had the effect of making him think otherwise.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

"I ought to be angry with Jerry," said Mr. Rewitt, whose joy, however, was all gone by the fear that he had lost a good customer.

ry, "The marks that were on your docks showed what I did drink, and then never show me what I don't drink."

"A little light had got into the landlord's brain, and he had a pretty good idea of what was coming, but he said nothing."

"That night when you spoke to me about the chalks on the door being a standing disgrace to me, was the night of my walking," continued Jerry. "No man could have lectured me better than you did, and I thank you for it from the bottom of my heart. As I left your house I vowed to touch drink no more, and I came home and told my wife so, and we both joined in a solemn prayer that I might have strength to keep my vow. The next morning I went over to George Stevens, and asked him how I could go about starting the chocks."

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

SIR JOHN A. ON MANITOBA MATTERS.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD. The hon. gentleman [Mr. Blake] has made a speech of some length, and his speech is in some respects liable to the reproach he threw out the other day. He has ingeniously commingled the question of individual discontent with the question before the House. The question before the House has not the most remote discontent with individual discontent—with parties who say they did not get their patents soon enough; that rights with respect to claims have not been recognised; with half-breed grievances which are said not to have received full consideration. Those things have nothing to do with the present question. The present question is simply this, a settlement of the terms on which the Government of Manitoba as a Government should deal with the Dominion Government and the Dominion Parliament as such. The two questions have no connection; but the hon. gentleman has brought them in by the ear, that is to say he has so far merely muddled up the question now before the House, which is whether those terms are reasonable, equitable and just, or whether they are lavish and too generous or too restrictive. No doubt we shall have to discuss fully before the blessing of prorogation comes to us the claims of every individual dissatisfied settler, every dissatisfied speculator, and every dissatisfied person who went to the Northwest and who failed in getting all his expectations realized—no doubt we shall have that discussion at some future time. But it has nothing to do with the question before the House. The hon. gentleman ingeniously brought it in. He had to make a speech on the resolutions, so he took up individual discontent, and I must say he made the most of it. He said he saw a gentleman—who doubt he was a very intelligent and reliable gentleman—who came from Huron or north Bruce, perhaps he came from both, and that person told him that great as was the distress in Huron and Bruce it was insignificant compared with the distress suffered by the people of southern Manitoba; that they were without food and without clothing —

Mr. Blake. No.
Sir John A. Macdonald,—that they were ragged and unable to obtain food. Yet, in the next breath, the hon. gentleman told us that the people had stacks of bread for four years which they could not bring to market; and yet they were without food or clothing. There is an old saying that some people are so unreasonable that they want better bread than wheat bread. Those people had the best wheat in the world, the Manitoba hard wheat, and plenty of it; there was no market, says the hon. gentleman, and yet they allowed it to rot in the stack while they and their children starved, while all they had to do was to grind it and eat it. That is one specimen of the many exaggerations that come to us from that province, and of which the hon. gentleman has made himself a very able and willing exponent. Then the hon. gentleman said that wheat was one dollar per bushel; that the people could not get enough out of the crops to obtain clothing for themselves and their children. That statement bears its own reputation on the face of it; it is absurd and childish; and I am very sorry the hon. gentleman should have put credence in the statement of a disappointed man, who felt disappointed because he did not happen to have a railway running through his barnyard. The hon. gentleman says that there was great discontent about the disallowance of the railway charter. I believe if every charter had been allowed from the beginning none of the railways so chartered would have been built. Why we have had the Canadian Pacific Railway with its enormous subsidies of land, according to the view of the hon. gentleman, unable to build branch railways. Yet the hon. gentleman believes that if the Legislature of Manitoba had been allowed to pass railway Acts ad libitum, the very fact of passing those Acts would have caused the lines to be constructed. Not one would have been constructed. Then the hon. gentleman said the Government had been treading on the rights of freemen, and if they had been free men worthy of the name they would have resisted. How? A la Riel! Does the hon. gentleman propose that? For he says had they been freemen worthy of the name they would have resisted. If there had been one or two or three at the utmost of the Local Acts disallowed, we have certainly been rather lavish in passing Railway Acts here, no only in passing them here, but in granting the companies large land subsidies. Notwithstanding all that assistance, whether the companies are chartered under a Dominion or provincial charter, there is no railway building worthy of the name. There is the Canadian Pacific Railway building in consequence of the enormous grants we have made. There is the Northwestern struggling painfully, and it has at last built 60 miles. I am told that Mr. Fugley and the Long Lake Company have graded a few miles, and that there are 50 miles of Southwestern Railway built; and that is the extent of the railway construction in the country. But that the exercise of the power of disallowance has in any way retarded railway construction, I do not believe, and the facts distinctly show that it had no effect whatever.

Mr. Mills. Why exercise it then?
Sir John A. Macdonald. The hon. gentleman says, why exercise it. In the first place the Parliament of Canada passed an Act granting certain powers and privileges, with certain conditions, connected with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Government and Parliament are bound to carry out that arrangement. It was under the conditions specified in the Act establishing the Canadian Pacific Railway, that that railway was fixed, that that step was taken, that the road is now built; and it would be a breach of faith if that charter was broken without the consent of the shareholders, and without an Act of Parliament to repeal those privileges. The hon. gentleman says that Sir Charles Tupper in his place last Session said that the power of disallowance was not going to be exercised and that the company did not care for it any more. Well, I do not think that since that time, there has been a single disallowance. I really do not at this moment know whether there has been any Act of the Local Legislature granting new charters; but at all events, there has been

no disallowance.

Mr. Watson. There has been a refusal to grant charters by this Government

Sir John Macdonald. The hon. gentleman coming from that part of the country evidently thinks this is an absolute Government here. The Government have refused no charters; the Government have disallowed no charters; the railway committee of this House composed of the representatives of the people, have in their discretion allowed some Bills and thrown out others; and though I am nominally a member of that committee I was not present this Session, and I was present but once last year, at the meeting of that committee. The hon. gentleman must not confound the Acts of Parliament, the Acts of representatives of the people, with the Acts of the Government. The Government have not disallowed any Acts. I presume from the hon. gentleman's remark that the representatives of the people in the Railway Committee have refused to report favorably on some railway enterprises coming from the Northwest. Well, I think —

Mr. Watson. Only supporters of the Government.

Mr. Mitchell. I beg the hon. gentleman's pardon. I am not a supporter of the Government in that sense, and I opposed the charter.

Sir John Macdonald. Well, Mr. Speaker the hon. member for Marquette [Mr. Watson] says only supporters of the Government. Does the hon. gentleman as a member of Parliament deeply versed in parliamentary lore, knowing the rights of Parliament, desire or insist that Railway Acts or other Acts shall be passed by the minority? I thought that in Parliament, under representative institutions, in a free country, the will of the majority was the will of the people, and if the will of the people returned a majority in favor of the Government, the hon. gentleman may be sorry that he is in the minority, but it cannot be helped; and the very statement that a majority of the House, a majority on the Railway Committee, threw out any Bill whatever, shows that according to the will of the representatives of the people, that Bill was a bad one and one that should not be passed. With regard to the question of disallowance, that power can only be exercised so far as it is obligatory upon the Government under the terms of the Canadian Pacific Railway charter. But long before that time, when hon. gentlemen opposite were in power, there were railway charters applied for to Parliament, which came before the Railway Committee of that day, and my friend from East York, then at the head of the Government, objected to several charters and very properly objected to them. The hon. gentleman, as exponent of that majority, leading that majority, in the Railway Committee, objected very properly to several projected Bills which would be adverse, which would be hostile, to the prospects of the Canadian Pacific Railway in which we were all interested on both sides, in which both parties were interested as representing the whole people of Canada. The hon. gentleman objected to that wheat was one dollar per bushel; that the people could not get enough out of the crops to obtain clothing for themselves and their children. That statement bears its own reputation on the face of it; it is absurd and childish; and I am very sorry the hon. gentleman should have put credence in the statement of a disappointed man, who felt disappointed because he did not happen to have a railway running through his barnyard. The hon. gentleman says that there was great discontent about the disallowance of the railway charter. I believe if every charter had been allowed from the beginning none of the railways so chartered would have been built. Why we have had the Canadian Pacific Railway with its enormous subsidies of land, according to the view of the hon. gentleman, unable to build branch railways. Yet the hon. gentleman believes that if the Legislature of Manitoba had been allowed to pass railway Acts ad libitum, the very fact of passing those Acts would have caused the lines to be constructed. Not one would have been constructed. Then the hon. gentleman said the Government had been treading on the rights of freemen, and if they had been free men worthy of the name they would have resisted. How? A la Riel! Does the hon. gentleman propose that? For he says had they been freemen worthy of the name they would have resisted. If there had been one or two or three at the utmost of the Local Acts disallowed, we have certainly been rather lavish in passing Railway Acts here, no only in passing them here, but in granting the companies large land subsidies. Notwithstanding all that assistance, whether the companies are chartered under a Dominion or provincial charter, there is no railway building worthy of the name. There is the Canadian Pacific Railway building in consequence of the enormous grants we have made. There is the Northwestern struggling painfully, and it has at last built 60 miles. I am told that Mr. Fugley and the Long Lake Company have graded a few miles, and that there are 50 miles of Southwestern Railway built; and that is the extent of the railway construction in the country. But that the exercise of the power of disallowance has in any way retarded railway construction, I do not believe, and the facts distinctly show that it had no effect whatever.

Mr. Mills. Why exercise it then?
Sir John A. Macdonald. The hon. gentleman says, why exercise it. In the first place the Parliament of Canada passed an Act granting certain powers and privileges, with certain conditions, connected with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Government and Parliament are bound to carry out that arrangement. It was under the conditions specified in the Act establishing the Canadian Pacific Railway, that that railway was fixed, that that step was taken, that the road is now built; and it would be a breach of faith if that charter was broken without the consent of the shareholders, and without an Act of Parliament to repeal those privileges. The hon. gentleman says that Sir Charles Tupper in his place last Session said that the power of disallowance was not going to be exercised and that the company did not care for it any more. Well, I do not think that since that time, there has been a single disallowance. I really do not at this moment know whether there has been any Act of the Local Legislature granting new charters; but at all events, there has been

the Government of the Province of Manitoba. In every case we have desired to ask the consent and the advice of the Government of Manitoba with respect to the disposal of those lands. At the time the boom, which has so often been referred to, was at its height, and was shortly to fall and become a depression as deep as the elevation had been high, the Dominion Government thought it would be well to put considerable tracts of the school lands within the area where the boom existed into the market. They were advertised and about to be sold, when the Manitoba Government protested. They desired that the sale should be delayed; they said the price were not sufficient. The consequence was—as the Government here naturally thought they were the best judges—that the lands were withdrawn from sale. Down went the price of lands, and they have never been sold since. There would have been a large and profitable sale made. My hon. friend the Minister of Customs, reminds me that the local school commissioners also asked that the sale should be postponed. From the general idea, the case, that had got into people's minds that the land would not only be covered with gold, but with gold coins laid edge-ways, they protested against these lands being sold, and they have not been sold ever since. Now, the practice of the Department is this: Year after year, they consult the Local Government as to what lands they think ought to be put into the market, and what ought to be the minimum price. They desire, and have always desired, to take that Government's best opinion, but they have kept these lands from being played at pitch and toss, in a small Legislature, representing only a small part of the Province of Manitoba, and more alive to the present interests of the province than the future advantages of their children and their children's children for future generations. I need not say anything about the University Grant, although the non-gentleman objects that it should be left altogether to the Provincial Government and Legislature. The Provincial Government and the Provincial Legislature both approve of this arrangement; the University authorities approve of it, and are exceedingly anxious that matters should be as they are provided for in this resolution. That University, from my point of view, is happily situated, because there the question of religious differences does not arise at all; the Catholic and the Anglican bishops are both members of the common governing body of that University, and it is endowed, a very fair and considerable one, well managed, will, I think, be a profitable endowment for that University. It is being dealt with under these resolutions by an arrangement between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, with the sanction of the Provincial Legislature; and with all these sanctions, what can be said against this arrangement? It is a sensible one, it meets with the approbation of everybody concerned, and the hon. gentlemen endeavor to raise an abstract point in connection with this question. I shall not say anything more with reference to the statement about the discontent as to the settlement of land claims. I believe there has been a more speedy settlement of these claims, a more more speedy issue of patents a larger amount of land surveyed, and more prompt action than will be found to have been the case in the neighboring Republic, notwithstanding its extensive organization and its experience of many years; and I believe we have the admission of the American authorities that on the whole, our system is more prompt and equitable than theirs. Whether that be so or not, that has nothing to do with these resolutions. They speak for themselves, and as they have been satisfactory to the Government and Legislature of Manitoba, so I am satisfied they will be readily sanctioned by this Parliament. My hon. friend from Lisgar [Mr. Ross] spoke of the last clause, which relates to this being the final settlement of all the questions between the Dominion and Manitoba. Well this is not so; it does not read in that way. The settlement of last year was so; it was to be the final settlement of all questions. The hon. member for West Durham cannot object to that provision being put in, for it I remember right, at the time of the better terms between the Dominion and Nova Scotia, he objected to the constitutionality of the better terms altogether, and when that view was overruled, fortunately for Nova Scotia, he insisted that a clause should be inserted, and it was inserted, declaring that they should be a final settlement of all matters between Nova Scotia and the Dominion. Well, I do not think, as I told Mr. Norquay that the Province of Nova Scotia suffered much from that condition, and I said, I am quite sure, even with that condition, the Province of Manitoba will not suffer more than its sister Province of Nova Scotia did. But, as the question has been raised by a factious Opposition—and there are such things as Oppositions and factious in Manitoba—we did not provide that this shall be a final questions between Manitoba and the Dominion. But there are certain questions under discussion—these swamp lands, for instance, and the University question—and these resolutions merely settle in that they shall be a final settlement of these questions, they were to settle these questions which were under discussion, but no other questions which the future of the country could only develop. The several clauses in these resolutions will be discussed fully in committee, and therefore I see no advantage in going into them ad seriatim now. The resolutions have been drawn with great care, and they are I believe very liberal. The terms in the original Manitoba Act were satisfactory to the then people of Manitoba. The arrangement of 45 Victoria was satisfactory to the Government of the day, but by the Opposition, which I must say was an unreasoning one, one of those conditions was objected to, not on the ground of insufficiency, but on the ground that they should be a final settlement of all matters and that no further relief should be given. Had that clause not been one of the conditions imposed last year, when the settlement was made, the Legislature of Manitoba would have adopted the resolutions of that day. We have removed that bar, and have given, after full consideration of the matter, much more liberal terms than both the Ministerial party and the Opposition in the Manitoba Legislature were quite willing to accept on that day, if it had not been for this unfortunate

clause of a final settlement of all matters which we adopted off the suggestion of hon. gentleman, as in the case of Nova Scotia and the Dominion. When I say unfortunate, because it has given us an opportunity of going over the matter again. We have given perhaps, much more liberal terms than before, and I do not regret that those terms are more liberal. I think we can afford to be more liberal to that young and growing province. I think this Parliament will adopt the resolutions, and I am satisfied, for our time, at all events, they will form a satisfactory arrangement for many years between Manitoba and the Dominion. Of course, there will be individual claims, individual grievances, and those will have to be dealt with on their own merits, but they have nothing to do with these resolutions. I believe this House will adopt these resolutions, and I will leave Manitoba happy and contented.

Mr. Blake. I wish to correct the hon. gentleman who has evidently misunderstood what I said. I did not say that the school lands should be handed over to the Manitoba Legislature to be treated as they please, but I said the administration of the trust should be entrusted to the Legislature of Manitoba. I had not thought of suggesting that any of those lands should be diverted from the trust.

Sir John A. Macdonald. I did not so understand the hon. gentleman, and I do not wish to convey that impression to the committee. Of course I understood he deserved the lands to be handed over to the Province to be dealt with as school lands.

Drunkard, or the Liquor Habit, can be cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wrecker. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate and fit to take their place in society, and to-day believe quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects result from its administration. Cure guaranteed. Circulars and testimonials sent free. Address, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

Perfect Fits.

IF YOU WANT A

Cheap & Neat Fitting Suit

—Call on—

L. STOCKTON.

Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store

Fashionable Summer Suits

FROM \$16 UP.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Bring along your ease and we will make prices suit you.

L. STOCKTON. Pioneer Tailor.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES

I beg to inform School Trustees in Manitoba and the Northwest, that I have now completed arrangements for supplying every description of wall maps, at the following prices, guaranteed Fresh:

Eastern and Western Hemispheres, one map, \$1.50; Eastern and Western Hemisphere, separate, each, 75 cents; Europe, Asia, Africa, separate, each, 50 cents; North America, South America, separate, each, 50 cents; United States of America, 50 cents; Map of Canada, new and enlarged, 50 cents; Map of Manitoba, new and enlarged, 25 cents.

C. Cliffe,

Mail Office, Brandon.

FIRE!!!

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY

is prepared to insure buildings and stock against loss by fire in Brandon and vicinity.

Lewis & Kirby, Winnipeg, General Agents.

SATCHELS AND VALISES

of all Kinds.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING TRUNKS.

Oxen and Horses' Outfit

Trunk Locks and Keys always on Hand.

SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSER AVE.

Look Out!

For the advertisement next week, of the

Pioneer Boot and Shoe House,

9th St. This is the popular establishment of the city.

W. Senkpiel, Prop.

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

CROP REPORTS.

The acreage shown elsewhere, to have been summer-sown in 1884, proves that farmers are beginning to realize more thoroughly, from year to year, the importance of having as large an amount of ground as possible prepared for early sowing in the spring. The late harvest season of the last spring has been a serious drawback to fall sowing. A lot from those it is found absolutely necessary to destroy the numerous weeds that are found so widely scattered over the prairie, as the majority of farmers contend that weeds can be destroyed by summer-fallowing. There is no question that a very much larger acreage will be followed this season, as the reports show a lessened acreage for fallowing as compared with 1884, and a strong desire for fallowing. This mode of farming is very strongly recommended in the fall sowing, and the suggestion has been very wisely acted on. In the fall sowing of counties a great number make the summer-fallowing, to destroy in the first place the noxious weeds which are so apt to take the place of the grass, which is so generally so largely covered with wild rye and thistles.

The inquiry cannot be too strongly urged upon the attention of farmers, especially growing in favor and will increase, and will permit of improved methods of agriculture throughout the country. A large proportion of several of the communities are engaged in stock raising and should be used for that purpose of time. The majority of congressmen recognize the necessity of mixed farming and the fruits of it are being seen in many places. In localities distant from grain markets the necessity for stock raising is greater. One consequence of mixed farming and stock raising in the prairie country is that the fine herds of cattle running over the prairies here are a great source of wealth. In a few years probably the same may be said of the industry of the townships in the prairie country.

In a number of the western part of the prairie country the reports reported a decided improvement in the class of buildings erected. The improvements applied to dwellings as well as to dwelling houses. The proper care of stock demands that they be properly sheltered during the winter and well cared for in every respect. The care of the great secrets of success with regard to grain, too, certainly requires the care which properly constructed barns afford, instead of being compelled to leave them in stacks before being harvested in order to fit and prepare it for storage, which is a very important item of consideration. The necessity for keeping hay under cover is also very great, but properly stacked it will take but little room. The proper care of implements, which cost so much money and are so readily destroyed by exposure to the weather, is an important thing which should not be forgotten.

The great want of railway facilities is very much felt in the counties of Turtle Mountain, Souris River, Shoal Lake, Russell, Rock Lake and the southern portions of Norfolk and Brandon. Farmers in these places say so from the nearest markets that they have not been able to make farming pay. Great disappointment has prevailed in these places on account of the continued delay in extending long looked for roads to their midst. As a result some homesteads have been given up, lands prepared for seed left unseeded, and in some cases only enough sown for home use. But the positive assurance which has been given by the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Premier that the Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway will be extended this season to White-water Lake, in Turtle Mountain County, will be received with unbounded gratification. Had it been possible for the certainty of this extension to have been impressed on the farmers of Southwestern Manitoba last winter there would have been a much larger increase in acreage than has yet occurred. In regard to the northwestern portion of the Province, where the want of railway facilities was badly felt last year, especially in the counties of Shoal Lake, Little and Russell, full confidence has been restored by a knowledge of the fact work has already been commenced on the extension of the Manitoba & Northwestern line, northwesterly from Minnedosa, and that its management has positively stated that it will be in operation at least to within a few miles of Bird Tail Creek during the current season. As with Southwestern Manitoba, could this announcement have been made earlier in the season, there would have been a larger increase in the acreage under crop in the district to be traversed by the extension.

Correspondents have invariably spoken in the most glowing terms of the prospects of the crops. In the eastern group they were far quite so far advanced as in the central and western, but on every hand they were very favorably spoken of. The favorable weather enabled the farmer to get the seed in good time and in good condition. The copious showers which have fallen regularly throughout seeding time and since, brought the crops forward rapidly and magnificent prospects are the result. Throughout the Province, it is safe to say the prospects for a large crop of grain and hay are brighter than they have been for some years past. The season throughout has been the most favorable kind and on June 1, vegetation was much further advanced on the same date in 1883.

CRISP ELSEWHERE

United States.—The United States Commissioner of Agriculture has courteously furnished this Department with advance information stating that the June report of his Department will show the condition of winter wheat reported lower than ever before in June. The general percentage has declined from 70 in May to 62. The averages of the principal States are: New York, 51; Pennsylvania, 67; Ohio, 56; Michigan, 54; Indiana, 53; Illinois, 49; Missouri, 52; Kansas, 56; California, 58. Some States have been given a greater loss of crop than was anticipated in previous reports. The average yield will evidently be less than ten bushels per acre. The probable product of winter wheat States, according to these returns, is reduced to

about 207,000,000 bushels. But none of the Territories are included in the winter wheat area. The report of spring wheat is more favorable. The disposition last autumn to reduce its breadth, on account of the low price, was checked by the loss of condition in 1884. Corn will be reported in July, but voluntary returns indicate an increase of area.

BRANDON

ROLLER RINK !

Special Instruction in the morning and afternoon sessions.

JOHN W. DETRUNE,
Manager

HEALTH FOR ALL !! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore health Dilitiated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are prides.

THE OINTMENT

is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Glands.

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment,

78, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON).
And are sold at 141, 22, 41, 45, 51, 116, 222, and 26, each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Buyers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford St., London, they are spurious.

GO TO

Whitehead & Whitelaw's FOR Blue Vitrol. Barrel Salt. Coal Oil. Sugar and Syrup. Boots and Shoes.

A lot of the above just received and can be had in Wholesale and Retail quantities.

Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

P. E. DURT, THE PIONEER JEWELLER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Gold and Silver, English, Swiss and American Watch Clocks, Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Spectacles, Compasses, Telescopes.



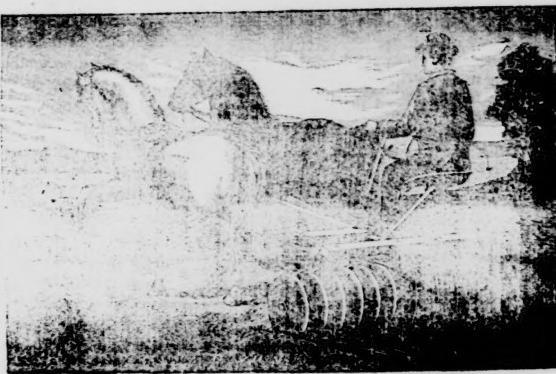
THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.

Agent for W. MORAMPS SHOW CASE.

Personal supervision to all REPAIRING, and satisfaction guaranteed.
ROSSEE AVENUE, BRANDON.

THE

Corbin Disk Harrow AND Seeder Attachment.



(Patented in U. S. and Canada.)

This Harrow has Sharp Steel Disks, Lever to regulate Depth of Cut and Seeder Attachment.

"THE BEST DISK HARROW IN THE WORLD" it saves "back setting" it saves horse flesh and increases the crop.

A FACT—A man can ride this machine and do more work, and do it thoroughly, with less tax on his team, than with any tooth harrow or cultivator in the market. We have thousands of endorsements and testimonials.

High winter freights will prevent the sale of only a limited number this season. Farmers should secure one at once.

Also the Corbin Wrought Rim Roller filled with smooth Journals Babbited Boxes.

Much more durable and lasting than Wooden Rollers—Exposed to the weather.

Wm. Johnston, Agent, Brandon, Man.

Made by St. Law. Man'g Co. of Ont. limited. Prescott, Ont.

HEALTH AND HOME.

Published Monthly at Washington, D. C.

Sworn Circulation, 160,000. Edited by W. W. HALE, M.D.

This is a large eight-page, forty column, monthly paper, and is devoted to everything pertaining to Health and Home, Marriage, Social Science, Domestic Medicine, Science, Literature, Art, Economy, Cookery, Hints on Health, Dietetics, Fancy Work for the Ladies, Prize Puzzles for the Boys, and every realm of Modern Science that tends to insure Health, prevent disease, purify morals, and make home happy.

SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

(Which can be sent in postage stamps.)

PREMIUM LIST FOR 1884-'85.

A Literary Evolution—A

Le Library for 50 Cents.

GIVEN TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

For One Subscriber.

To every subscriber sending us 50 cents for one year's subscription to HEALTH AND HOME, we will give any one of the following ten Premiums:

No. 1. Dr. Hale's Photo, (Cabinet size.)

No. 2. A Nickel-plated Plant Fumigator.

No. 3. A Leslie's Guide to Fancy Work.

No. 4. Songs and Ballads.

No. 5. American Temperance Speaker.

No. 6. History of Common Things.

The Cricket on the Hearth.

Henry Askell.

Blue Eyes and Golden Hair.

Captain Ahab's Leeway.

Peter Marin.

French Ariens.

The Low Bank Note.

Model of Earth and Letter Writer.

Young Men's Everything Recreations.

The Home Cook Book.

Knowledge for the Millions.

Specimens and Readings.

The Budget of Wit and Humor.

Sixteen complete stories.

A Gilded Sun.

Himes Bartoli.

David Hunt.

For Four Subscribers.

To every person sending us \$2.00 for four annual subscriptions to HEALTH AND HOME, we will give any of the following ten premiums:

No. 11. Handbook of Useful Information.

No. 12. Popular Stories of the Civil War.

No. 13. The Poet's Picture Talk.

No. 14. The Lives of Our Presidents.

No. 15. The Great French Story.

No. 16. A Bad Boy's Diary, 200 pages.

No. 17. A Broken Wedding Ring, 400 pages.

No. 18. Dr. Cass's Recipe Book, 100 pages.

No. 19. A Village Doctor's Diary, 200 pages.

No. 20. Guide to Lace Patterns, etc.

For Five Subscribers.

To every subscriber sending us \$3.00 for five annual subscriptions, we will send a beautiful bunch of Colorado Minerals.

For Ten Subscribers.

To every person sending us Five Dollars for ten annual subscriptions, we will send a Five Dollar Corn Sheller direct from the manufacturer.

This Premium List Closes on May 31, 1885.

Write all names and addresses in full, giving postoffice, County and state, AND WHITE PLATE. Money can be sent in postal notes or by Post-office money order, or postage stamps. Address all letters and make all money payable to

HEALTH AND HOME, Washington, D. C.

Special Drives

—A T—

ATKINSON & NATION'S

In the following seasonable goods to clear:

SUMMER DRESS COODS of all kinds, DRESS MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, SATIN'S and PRINTS, PARASOLS, SUN HATS, &c., &c.

In the Gents' Furnishing Department

We offer SPECIAL BARGAINS on Straw Hats, Summer Underwear, Light Summer Suits, Halifax Tweed Suits and Childrens Suits for the present season.

REMNANTS.

REMNANTS.

At this season of the year there are a great many ends of all kinds of goods in stock. In order to clear them out we have marked them all at prices that must sell them on sight.

Our stock in all departments is, as usual, very complete; as we are constantly receiving New Goods. To ARRIVE THIS MONTH 25 CASES new

BOOTS & SHOES

direct from the Manufacturers, when we will be able to give you better value than ever.

GROCERY STOCK LARGE, FRESH AND AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

Atkinson & Nation,

Corner Rosser Av. and 6th Street, Brandon.

HEREFORD AND WEST HIGHLAND CATTLE IN MANITOBA.

In October last the Hon Donald A. Smith imported from Britain two heifers and a bull of the first breed mentioned in the heading and a bull and six heifers of the last, which are all now on his place at the Silver Heights, near Winnipeg. The Herefords are in calf to the bull, and attract immediate attention, being so compact and even, deep hammed, broad, straight backed, deep shouldered and thick bodied, short legs and necks, showing little waste, and being so quiet. They have even only getting wild hay and a couple of quarts of dry wheat bran daily, and yet are in fine order, except one of the females which has been suffering from a cold. They have a striking appearance from their white faces, briskets, bellies, backstreak, legs and tail, are easily handled, are said to be good rustlers, and are becoming popular on our West ranches.

The Highlanders are not so quiet, and are of different colors. Some being black, some red or dun, and some grayish—and with very long shaggy coats, six inches long in parts, navy or curled fine and thick. In fact some hope from their hardness and peculiar coat that they may replace the buffalo in supplying robes and coats, &c. But they carry some of the choicest meat in the world, and looking again you see they are deep before and behind, have straight broad backs, short legs, and are very thick through the heart. The bull, Allister was 1st prize winner at the Highland Agricultural show, (Scotland) in 1884, and cost \$500 there. The females are all to call to him except one served by another bull before shipment. It is to be hoped the farmers of that section will avail themselves of the chance of using Allister if Mr. Smith does not decide to withhold the services.

AN OLD FAVORITE.

An old favorite, that has been popular with the people for nearly 30 years, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for a variety of Summer Complaints of children and adults. It seldom or ever fails to cure Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

HUNGARIAN GRASS.

This plant likes plenty of heat, and a little frost spoils it, but it can be raised successfully all over Manitoba and the Territories.

ritories by sowing about the end of May or first week in June. It wants a rich soil, yields heavy crops, and can be cut for hay in from six to eight weeks after sowing. From three pecks to one bushel of seed should be sown to the acre after frost danger is over. Broadcast and harrowed in lightly. Cut as soon as the head is well formed, before the seeds are ripe unless of course, you want the latter for re-planting. Cut and cure as for other hay. The great value of this crop is as a helping crop to short pasture or dry seasons. Cut green and fed to the stock which all relish, even down to the poultry, and keep in good condition on it, except the hard worked horses.

SHOULD BE ATTENDED TO.

Much suffering is the result of neglected constipation. There is no better regulator of the bowels than Barcoo Bitter. Bitter by its prompt action on the liver, all tendency to irregularity is relieved, and one chief source of ill-health prevented.

Herman R. Falk, who has been on the north half of section 22, township 17, range 28 west of 1st meridian, for three years, had always decided to sell out, and on the approach of spring to seek more profitable employment, on account of what he considered poor crops and still poorer markets. Last season his oats and grain turned out well, and with proper care would have yielded satisfactory returns. Seven acres of oats, which he thought not worth threshing, though harvested in good condition, he placed in two stacks, one of which, containing the grain of three acres, he fed to his cattle in the shear. For the stacks of four acres he was offered \$15. After refusing this he was making preparations for leaving, when a friend proposed to thresh them for one third. They went to work with a dial, and within four days, including lost time, ran through the farmer 220 bushels of oats weighing 34 pounds to the bushel, 45 bushels to the acre. The oats are now all sold, for seed at 45 to 50 cents per bushel.



LIVERY.

JAMES S. GIBSON,

FIRST-CLASS RIGS, STYLISH HORSES.

Iivery Sale and Feed STABLES

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs,
Buggies, Cutters, &c.



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own
Purative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual
destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that I am in no wise liable for any debts contracted by John Bradley, either in his own name or as purporting to be associated in business with me.

RICHARD HARRISON.

Dated 18 May, 1885.
Witness,
M. A. Macdonald.

FRASER BROS., Masonic Block.

SPECIAL CHEAP SALE!



Prints, Dress Goods, Laces
Ribbons, Straw & Felt Hats.
Summer Goods at COST PRICE to Clear.

FRASER BROS.

N. B.—Our stock of Prints
is now largely slaughtered
at far less than Wholesale
Prices. Come and See.

Cures Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness,
Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys,
Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula,
Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood,
Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.



BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

THE TIMES UPHELD.

The Liberal Conservative Condemn a Villainous Attempt to Destroy the Times.

Vote of Censure Passed on Action Burrows and Others for Their Part in the Plot.

A special meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association of Winnipeg was held at the Winnipeg hotel on Saturday night. In the absence of the president, who is on a visit to England, Mr. Joseph Mulholland, Vice-president, took the chair. Mr. W. T. Thompson was called upon to act as secretary of the meeting. Mr. Frank L. Clarke, the secretary of the Association being "at the front" with the 92nd bat. There were nearly one hundred members of the Association present, the room being crowded to the doors. In calling the association to order, Mr. Mulholland explained that the meeting had been called at the request of a number of members to consider a question which deeply concerned the Conservatives of Winnipeg. It had reference to the Times newspaper, the organ of the Conservatives in this city for the last seven years and whose existence had been seriously threatened by circumstances which had occurred during the last few days. He called upon Mr. Amos Rowe and Mr. Weldon Champness to give their statement of the position of affairs.

Mr. Rowe said that in beginning he would state that the times passed out of his control early in the year, by retiring for personal reasons, the paper then passed under the control of Messrs. Champness & Cullin, with the approval of Mr. Norquay and the Local Government and the creditors. Of course it was generally known that the Times enjoyed the confidence of the Local Government to such an extent that it performed their printing. This arrangement went on until near the close of the session of the Legislature when Mr. Norquay for some reason became dissatisfied and notified Mr. Champness that the Government patronage would be withdrawn. At this time a gentleman came forward desirous of purchasing the paper, and Mr. Champness decided to sell. He asked this gentleman for whom he was acting in the negotiations and he replied that it was Mr. Acton Burrows who desired to buy. Mr. Champness then asked that Mr. Burrows deal directly with him. It was considered that the Dominion Government should be consulted, and consequently Mr. W. B. Scarth, President of the Association, was asked his views on the subject. After discussion it was decided to best to sell, if satisfactory to the Dominion Government, and the price was fixed at \$25,000. He (Mr. Rowe) was called by private business to Ottawa and Mr. Burrows also went to the capital and met him there. The sale was finally settled and the following agreement was signed:

Ottawa, May 30th 1885.

1. The Winnipeg Times to be transferred to Acton Burrows on the assumption by him of the present liabilities of the paper, and the payment in cash, or as provided in clause 4 of this indenture, of any difference between the said liabilities and the sum of \$25,000, which last mentioned amount is agreed upon as the value of the paper, plant, etc.

2. The chattel mortgage against the paper amounting to \$12,250 to be repaid by installments of \$3,000 per annum, the interest to be paid paid weekly as it is at the present.

3. The Times under the proposed new arrangement to be conducted by a Board of five directors, one of whom shall be W. B. Scarth, and another shall be named by the Dominion Government.

4. In the event of the difference between the liabilities and the sum of \$25,000 exceeding \$2,500, the excess to be paid within six months of the transfer of the paper.

We agree to the above conditions subject to the ratification by interested parties in Winnipeg, viz., Mrs. Rowe, W. Champness and W. H. Cullin.

(Signed) AMOS ROWE,
(Signed) ACTON BURROWS.

Witness—

(Signed) FRED WHITE.

Mr. Burrows started for home on the Saturday night after this agreement was signed but Mr. Rowe was prevented from leaving Ottawa for some time after. When he finally returned he found matters in a tangle. Mr. Burrows was then declaring he could not carry out the arrangement as the liabilities including the mortgage exceeded \$25,000. Mr. Mulholland was then called in to adjust the accounts and after all were allowed it was found that they exceeded \$25,000 by \$218. Measures were accordingly taken to reduce them below the figure named and the chattel mortgage was reduced to \$11,000 in order to accomplish that. But Mr. Burrows was still dissatisfied, being anxious to get out of fulfilling the agreement, and the second day after this notified Mr. Rowe by letter that the affair was off and declined to have anything further to do with the matter. The letter read as follows:

Winnipeg, June 29, 1885.

DEAR SIR—I regret to say that I find another has been considerably misled both as to the total amount of the liabilities of the Winnipeg Times Printing and Publishing Co., as also to the manner in which they are handled, and as you have failed to meet the agreement I entered into with you at Ottawa, though you have had ample time to do so, I have now to notify you that the proposed arrangement is at an end and that you must govern yourself accordingly.

Yours Truly,
Acton Burrows.

Amos Rowe, Esq., Winnipeg.

On attaining, Mr. Rowe stated that already the stock had been transferred to Mr. Burrows, and he had entered into possession. In view, however, of the strange turn affairs had taken, those persons having claims against the paper naturally became alarmed and, as Mr. Burrows—although then elected president and manager of the company—declined to arrange with them, they started in to have writs issued. The sheriff is now in charge, and the paper has been issued

with difficulty during several days past. Now Mr. Burrows has purchased the Sun, and his intention was to run it as the Local Government organ, while the Times which had represented the Conservatives for seven years, would be wiped out of existence. The vice-president of the Association, Mr. Mulholland, had deemed it a matter of grave importance that the Conservatives were liable to be left without a journal to represent their views and he called this meeting to obtain an expression of opinion on the subject.

Mr. J. H. Munson here interrupted, questioning the propriety of such matters being dealt with by the Association.

Mr. Rowe said it would indeed be presumptuous on the part of the solicitor and paid agent of Mr. Burrows to come here and dictate to the Conservatives. (Cheers). A more unfair, unjust and dishonest course than that adopted by Mr. Burrows had never been pursued, and at a meeting of the creditors held on Saturday afternoon it was pronounced the most disreputable game ever played in the city of Winnipeg. (Cheers).

Mr. Munson was then heard on behalf of Mr. Burrows and endeavored to show the agreement was not carried out because Mr. Rowe failed to fulfil his part of it. He denied that he was the paid agent of Mr. Burrows, but subsequently said he was representing him, and finally denied he said that, and stated that he spoke in the interest of Mr. Burrows and his information was true. His speech was a mass of contradictions.

T. S. Kennedy Esq., moved, seconded by S. O. Sherry, that the meeting do now adjourn.—Lost.

Mr. Mulholland then explained in regard to a personal reference made by Mr. Munson. He admitted that he advised Mr. Burrows to purchase the Sun and amalgamate the two papers, but when he did so he never dreamt that the Times was to be tricked and thrown into the ditch. The liabilities of the Times were not more than \$25,000, after the arrangement for the reduction of the mortgage was made, but Mr. Burrows showed his bad faith by then refusing to carry out the agreement. He thought the time had arrived for the Association to show that it was the head of the Party and that the Government was secondary to it. "The Association," said Mr. Mulholland, "is ahead of both Governments and this night, I believe, we strike out on that line." (Cheers.) He called on Mr. Champness.

Mr. Champness said he had little to state except in corroboration of what Mr. Rowe had said. When negotiations were begun with Acton Burrows for the purchase of the Times he asked who he was representing, whether he was acting for himself or the Local Government, and Mr. Burrows replied that he was negotiating on behalf of the Government as individual members. Mr. Champness then entered into a detailed statement of the affair, showing that Mr. Norquay became dissatisfied with the support he was receiving from the Times, and cancelled the printing contract, by this means hoping to cripple the paper financially, and then sending Mr. Burrows to negotiate the purchase; that Mr. Burrows entered into an agreement and subsequently refused to carry it out, evidently intending at first to destroy the value of the creditors' claim, but failing to accomplish that; and that Burrows finally agreed to transfer his stock back to Mr. Champness, but the latter refused to accept, as he found that Burrows, under his authority as manager, had transferred to third parties most of the best outstanding accounts due the Times, and would thus have left the paper without resources to proceed.

Mr. J. A. Wright then moved the following resolution:

That having heard the statements of Messrs. Rowe and Champness regarding the action of one Acton Burrows, an employee and servant of the Local Government, in respect to the purchase of the Times newspaper and the bad faith which was shown to the former proprietors and creditors of that journal, and the evident intent on the part of Burrows and others to destroy the financial standing of the organ of the Conservative Party in this Province.

Therefore be it resolved, That this Association take this means of denouncing the action of said Burrows and others who have been a party to this nefarious transaction, and that we hereby instruct the secretary of this Association to notify the said Burrows that this Association is of opinion that his conduct is deserving of the severest censure.

And further resolved, that, having the utmost confidence in Mr. Rowe and Champness, we do request them to regain possession of the Times, if possible, and with the publication of the same in the interests of the Conservatives of this city and province, whose organ it is declared to be, and that we hereby bind ourselves and this Association to give the said journal all the moral and financial support which lies within our power.

And further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the secretary to the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, the leader of the Conservative Party in Canada, and also that copies be forwarded to the different Conservative Associations throughout the province, and for publication in Emerson International and the Brandon Mail, and that the resolution be published in the Daily and Weekly Times of this city.

Mr. Wright denounced the action of Mr. Burrows and the Local Government, and contended that the new paper it was proposed to start could not be a Conservative paper, as it was virtually under the control of one of the most rabid Grits in town, Mr. Luxton, who had endorsed Burrows' notes for the Sun plant. The Local Government were consequently indebted to a prominent Grit for their organ. A less skilful exponent of Liberal Conservatism that! (Cheering.) Donald Sutherland moved, seconded by T. S. Kennedy, in further amendment, that no further action be taken at present, but that the matter be referred to the executive committee of the association to consider and report at a meeting of the association to be called at a future date.

Both amendments were put and lost only nine persons voting for them, and the original motion, censuring Mr. Burrows and supporting the Times, was then put and carried by a large majority. On motion of Mr. J. A. Wright the meeting then adjourned.

BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.



Scientific American.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

The most popular WEEKLY newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents of public interest. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. Price \$3.00 a year. The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price \$3.00 a year. Discount to clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had thirty-five years' experience in the preparation of applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, and other documents relating to Patents, which are filed in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at moderate rates and on reasonable terms.

Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given. Send a sketch of your invention sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co., are noticed in the Scientific American. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patent rights.

Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

A NEW BOOKSTORE.

I take pleasure in informing the Citizens of Brandon and residents of the vicinity, that I have opened a new Book and Stationery store in the

Post Office Building

Masonic Block, where I should be pleased to meet all in need of any goods in my line.

I will always keep on hand a full line of plain and fancy Stationery, miscellaneous and Church books, and light reading.

ALL SCHOOL REQUISITES, LEGAL BLANKS AND LEGAL STATIONERY,

Of every description ; fancy goods in variety ;

TOYS

for the children, etc., etc.; in fact everything kept in a well appointed business.

C. CLIFFE.



I have formed such business connections as will enable me to get anything in any lines not in stock on the shortest notice. Special rates will be given to School Trustees and Teachers, Municipalities and other corporations that require large quantities of anything in my line. Any paper, book, or magazine published, will be secured and sent to any address on the shortest possible notice.

NOTICE

To Millers and others within the North-West Territories, and in Manitoba west of the 1st Principal Meridian only.

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied by one hundred and three pound samples and enclosed "Tender for Flour," will be received at the headquarters of Indian Agencies in the North-West Territories up to noon on Thursday, the thirteenth day of April, 1886.

Agent. H. Martin, Manitoba. L. W. Herchmer, Birtle. A. McDonald, Indian Head. J. A. Macrae, Carlton. J. M. Ross, Battleford. T. G. Smith, Fort Qu'Appelle. W. Anderson, Elmoston. M. G. Beagley, Blackfoot Crossing. W. P. Pendleton, Fort MacLeod.

Form of tender giving full particulars relative to quantity required, quality and price per four bushels, and the name of the Indian Agent or the Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Reindeer, and no tender will be entertained unless it is signed by the Indian Agent or the Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, or the head of the Agents or the Indian Commissioner for distribution to intending tenders. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian Agent for the amount of the tender, and the name of the Indian Agent to whom it will be forwarded if the tenderee declines to enter into a contract when called to do so or if he fails to fulfil his contract to the satisfaction of the Department. If the tenderee fails to fulfil his contract, he will be liable for the amount of an accepted cheque, the notes of a chartered bank in Canada to an equal amount. One-half of cash accompanying tenders not accepted will be returned but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the completion of his contract. Each tenderee is required to chew in his tender the full value of the flour he is prepared to deliver under contract or his contract will not be entertained.

Each tender will be returned to the owner of the tender, or to the agent who sent it to the Department, for the proper payment of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the quantity of flour required at \$1.75 per bushel.

Tenders residing near one Agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another Agency or distant, may deposit the tender and samples with the agent of the nearest Indian Agency specified above, or with the Indian Commissioner at Regina.

Samples of flour will be returned if desired. Unsuccessful tenderers on their application and the sample submitted by a successful tenderer may want to him a delivery in account of his contract.

In all cases where transportation may be required by rail, contracts must make arrangements with the carrier to have the flour delivered to the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Esq.,
By Capt. General of
Indian Affairs.
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 1st January, 1886.

POSTPONEMENT.

The time for receiving the tenders invited in the above advertisement is hereby extended to the 15th May, 1886.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Esq.,
By Capt. General of
Indian Affairs.

HOGS.**Good and Bad Breeding.**

A correspondent of the Breeches' Gazette in speaking of the management of hogs says there two kinds of breeding—one makes a mass of fat in the shortest space of time and is called 'early maturity' by its advocates, and the other is a system of feeding and management which makes a body thin and then adds to it sufficient fat to make this body profitable to put into the market and suitable to go into people's mouths. This is true and the latter method is the only one which makes meat that is grown in a healthy normal condition, and as the correspondent says, suitable to go into people's mouths.

PEAS AND OATS FOR HOGS.

The Canada field Pea has given good satisfaction and may be sown very early. The ground should be plowed deep and the peas sown in till covered two or three inches deep.

The quantity depends upon whether you sow alone or with some oats. If sown alone, two and a half bushels per acre will grow too much. If sown with oats, we should say about one and a half bushels of peas and the same quantity of oats per acre. We have seen both ways and are unable to say which we prefer. The simple object in sowing oats is to form a support for the peas, therefore some very short, strong straw variety is the most serviceable.

Whether the mixed crop will be better than the peas alone depends somewhat upon the weather. If it should be wet, so that the oat blades will be thick and the straw weak, we think the peas would do better alone.

There are two ways of feeding: first, by turning the hogs in and letting them do their own harvesting; or secondly, cut and throw over the fence. The latter method we think is the most economical. Sow in a long strip not in lines so you can move and throw over without the labor of loading. Cut while wet with dew in the morning and when the peas are about right for table use and the hogs will eat peas, oats and vining and will thrive and be happy. We consider peas an economical and wholesome food and by making two or three sowings will furnish abundance of food from the last of June till new corn is ready to eat.—Cor. in the Western Farm Journal.

THE CHOLERA.

Pray by the Cholera may not reach our locality this season. Nevertheless, we shall take every precaution against it. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a cure for Cholera, Morbus, Colic, Cramp, Diarrhea and Dysentery.

WILSON & CO.

DEALERS IN

**Hardware
STOVES
AND
TINWARE.**CORNER 7th and
ROSSEY AVENUE.**Merchants Bank
OF CANADA.**

Capital Paid up, \$5,700,000.
Reserve Fund, 1,150,000.
Head Office, Montreal.

President:—ANDREW ALLAN.

General Manager:—GEORGE HAGUE.

Branches in Ontario and Quebec:—

Belleville, Ottawa, New South, Perth,

Brampton, Galt, Prescott, Quebec,

Chatham, Hamilton, Renfrew, Stratford,

Galt, Galt, Galt, Galt, Galt, Galt, Galt,

Kincardine, Kincardine, Kincardine, Kincardine,

Kingston, Kingston, Kingston, Kingston,

London, London, London, London,

Montreal, Montreal, Montreal, Montreal,

Napanee, Napanee, Napanee, Napanee,

Windsor, Windsor, Windsor, Windsor.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA:—

Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon.

BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES:—
New York.Bankers in Great Britain.—The Clydesdale bank
London, Glasgow and elsewhere.Bankers in New York.—The Bank of New York
Bankers in St. Paul.—The First National Bank,
Bankers in Minneapolis.—The Security Bank of
Minnesota.

BRANDON BRANCH.

C. MEREDITH, ACTING MANAGER.

The Bank transacts a General Banking Business.

Money received on deposit and current rate of interest allowed.

Drafts issued available to all parts of Canada and the United States, and Sterling Drafts issued available at all points in Great Britain.

Highest rate paid for Sterling Drafts and Letters of Credit.

Particular attention paid to collections for Banks and private parties.

IMPERIAL BANKOF
CANADA.

Capital, \$1,500,000.

SURPLUS, \$680,000.

Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg and Brandon.

BRANDON BRANCH,
ROSSER AVENUE.

Transacts a general banking business.

Bills of exchange purchased.

Monies transferred to points in Canada by draft or telegraph.

Collections payable at outside points receive prompt attention.

Deposits received at current rates of interest.

Correspondents for

Bank of Montreal.

Bank of British North America.

Bank of Toronto.

Dominion Bank.

Bank of Hamilton.

Quebec Bank.

Standard Bank of Canada.

A. JUKES, Manager.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after June 17, 1883, trains will move as follows:

Going West. Going East.

7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 6:30 p.m.

10:30 a.m. Portage la Prairie 4:05 p.m.

1:30 p.m. Brandon 1:00 p.m.

3:30 p.m. Headingley 5:00 a.m.

2:22 p.m. Regina 11:05 p.m.

5:00 a.m. Moose Jaw 8:30 p.m.

10:00 p.m. Swift Current 12:30 p.m.

9:15 a.m. Maple Creek 5:00 p.m.

1:35 a.m. Arrive Medicine Hat 12:30 a.m.

Going South. Going North.

Leave Winnipeg Arrive Emerson 6:35 a.m. 7:00 p.m.

10:35 a.m. 10:10 p.m. Emerson 4:05 a.m. 4:40 p.m.

Arrive St. Vincent 3:45 a.m. 4:20 p.m.

Going South. Going North.

18:15 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 8:00 p.m.

1:45 a.m. Morris 4:00 p.m.

1:30 p.m. Gretna 2:10 p.m.

4:30 p.m. Arrive Manitoba City 8:30 a.m.

10:00 a.m. Arrive Stony Mountain 3:00 p.m.

10:00 a.m. Arrive Stonewall 2:30 p.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Emerson and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Superintendent. Gen. Manager. WM. HARDER, Asst. Traffic Manager.

Or at the office of

Burlington

SHOAL LAKE.

The undersigned now offers for sale some good lots in the

TOWN OF BURLINGTON!

situated at the

NWTOWNS of Shoal Lake.

The location is one of the finest in the Northwest, and having the prospects of the early construction of the

M. & N. W. Railroad
through the place.

It is destined to be NOT ONLY a good place of business, but

A PLEASURE RESORT!

being situated at a Beautiful Clear Water Lake, nearly two miles wide by five long; its waters abounding with plenty of fine fish and good shooting. It has nice scenery around the lake, its banks being high & graveley covered with timber. Also a fine view of the Riding Mountains, a distance of 12 miles off. Although being centered in a large extent of agricultural lands which is settled with a good class of farmers, it is bound to become a large town.

For further information or a view of plans may be seen at the office of

MORPHY & STEWART,
Minnedosa.

Or at the office of

A. H. SCOUTEN,
Burlington,
Shoal Lake, Man.**Money to Loan.**

MANITOBA

Mortgage and Investment Co.

(LIMITED)

CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brown, M.P.P., Minister of Public Works.

C. Sweeney, Esq., Manager, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

A. F. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner, Manitoba.

A. W. Rose, Esq., M.P.

R. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.

W. Hespeler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.

This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of raising money on the security of real estate in Manitoba.

Advances made on the security of farm and city property at lowest current rates.

HEAD OFFICES—Margrave Block, 326, Main Street, Winnipeg.

H. R. MORTON, Manager.

DAILY & COLDWELL,

LAWYERS, etc.

Agents for BRANDON.

WILSON & CARRICK.

GENERAL

Blacksmiths and Jobbers

West Side NINTH Street

Between Rosser and Princess Aves.

**BEST HORSE SHOERS IN
THE CITY.****Repairing of All Kinds**

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

WILSON & CARRICK.

N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.

BABY

Can be kept quiet and comfortable by wearing around its little neck one of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC TEETHING NECKLACES. They are better than the Soothing Strip in Christensen. They give no shocks and are comfortable. Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Ask for them and take no other.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Merchants throughout the Country

The time will soon come when the Farmers will be asking for Machine Oil.

McCall's LARDINE

Is conceded on all sides to be the BEST OIL for Mowing and Threshing Machines. It does not gum, and wears fully as well as Castor or Sweet Oil, and is only about one-half the price. Give our Traveler an order, or send for sample lot.

McCALL Bros. & Co., Toronto, Ont.

For sale by JAMES A. SMAR, Brandon

JOHN DICKINSON

DEALER IN

**GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,****Boots and Shoes, etc.**

CORNERS Ninth St. and Rosser Avenue.

BRANDON, MANITOBA

W. F. WILSON,**STILL TO THE FRONT**

IN THE

Furniture Business,

with the largest and best selected stock of goods ever brought into the city, all selected personally at the manufacturers, bought at prices which will enable me to sell lower than has ever been known in the Province. Special low prices on Parlor and Bedroom Suites for the next Thirty Days. A full line of Picture Frames, Mouthings, Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Mirrors, Fancy Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Corner Rosser Avenue and 6th Street

Goods Sold on Monthly Payments.**Uxbridge Organs.**

The Organ Tests of the past year have placed the Uxbridge Organs

Far ahead of all its Competitors.

The Company having secured some of the very best workmen which can be found on the continent, have thus been enabled to combine more improvements than can be found in any other organ, and make an instrument

Elegant in design, durable, and complete in all its parts.

The Company's Organs have been awarded over Sixty First-Class Prizes.

Their Factory has been running over twelve years, and the past year the greater part of that time until ten o'clock at night, and then not able to fill their orders as fast as they came in.

A Company of so long standing has a reputation which protects its customers, unquesionable warrantee.

For terms, prices, or information, write

Mr C. CLIFFE, Brandon.

Or to the

UXBRIDGE ORGAN MANUFACTURING CO.,

UXBRIDGE, ONT.



Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL

TOWN TOPICS

Mr. F. W. Peters has got a new hat.

The W.C.T.U. will meet at their coffee rooms on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Beaujou House is having a nice veranda erected over the west end door.

Col. Amyott and the 9th Batt. of Quebec passed through the city on Friday last.

The ballots for representation on the Judicial Board will be counted by the County Judge tomorrow (Friday).

Tom Barber, d. and d. has been fined \$8.50 by the Brandon Bank, and John Crawford, of Chater, has been mulcted in the same amount, for the same cause.

Yesterday the Simcoe men returned from the front, and, as is the custom, stopped off to see the sights of Brandon, with the usual chase to overtake the hurrying train.

Without disparaging the efficiency of any of the officers at the front, it is generally conceded Gen. Middleton considered Major Bouton the best man he had under his command.

A resolution has been passed in the Commons giving lands to volunteers in the Northwest rebellion. Sir John says Manitoba and Northwest volunteers are to have the preference.

On Sunday the remains of Mrs. Bell, wife of the Rev. Mr. Bell, of Carberry, were brought up by train and taken to the cemetery for interment.

Dr. McDiarmid's and Mr. Durst's brick blocks in course of construction on Rosser ave. will greatly add to the appearance of the street.

Geo. Craig, the dry goods war horse, of the Portage, was in the city Friday, and gave the *Mail* office a pleasant call. Mr. Craig has his eye on something.

The Rev. Mr. Woodsworth, the new Methodist Minister in this city, was presented with a gold headed cane, by his Portage congregation, on leaving that town last week.

On Tuesday the Montreal garrison of artillery, consisting of some 350 men went east. For the few minutes the train stopped the men made the most of a hurried sight of the place. On starting there was a general stampede for the train, and it is only some of the number were not left.

The new Baptist Church in this city was formally opened on Tuesday evening, by a sermon from the Rev. Mr. Doolittle, of Emerson, and the Rev. Mr. Millick, of Carman, was ordained pastor. During the day the convention sat, and was carried over till the next day, Mr. McArthur, of Winnipeg, in the chair.

The Local Government is charged with cancelling a printing contract with the *Times*, when they became dissatisfied with the support of that paper. We would like to know if ever before in the world's history a newspaper's support was made an element of a contract. Tenders are asked for, and the work given to the lowest bidder, but the corruptionist clique at Winnipeg only award printing as gags.

For some days there had been considerable betting and side betting amongst our local sportsmen as to the fleetness of foot of C. N. Maywood, G. J. Simpson and J. Hay, and the confab ended in a couple of foot races on the race track on Tuesday. The first was 100 yards between Simpson and Hay and ended in a victory for Hay with some five feet to spare, though Simpson claims to have lost some feet by a slip at the outset. There is some talk of a 200 race on Saturday between the same parties. In the next race of one quarter of a mile against Maywood, Simpson was more fortunate as he came in ahead by about four lengths.

We understand the School Board has decided on making an effort to raise money on its own account, and avoid the assistance of the council. This is a sensible move, as getting the funds themselves will give them a better idea of their value. At the same time we would advise their making a effort to get a grant for the Collegiate Institute from the Government and another from either the Judicial Board or the surrounding municipalities. The city itself is unable to bear the cost of the schools as at present constituted. It would also be right if a reduction of salaries is decided on to make it a percentage all around, without doing a gross injustice to any one of the teachers.

Chief McMillan returned from Calgary on Tuesday bringing Charles Gilbert, the alleged Dakota murderer with him. There was a most unprincipled effort, in which we regret to say many officers, who ought to have known better, took part, to defeat him, but they have been foiled in their design. If they had given over the prisoner in the first place as they should have done, they would have been entitled to credit, and would receive a portion of whatever rewards may be paid; but as the case stands they can hope for nothing but the drags of vexation. As the Chief went up this time accompanied by Sheriff Wade, from Daconox, he called on Judge Richardson and got a warrant signed by that gentleman, and he happened also to meet Judge McLeod, of Fort McLeod, at Calgary, who told the officers there, Mr. McMillan's papers were all that was necessary. And even then Constable Ingram and the Mayor of the place were obstinate, and it was only when Mr. McMillan showed some of his mettle and Judge McLeod gave them a severe reprimand that Gilbert was given up. Strange to say, however, that when delivered it was without the dead man's pistol and other evidences of Gilbert's guilt, which they had given to other parties, to prevent a conviction, if possible, but Judge McLeod forced Ingram to produce them, and to accept a second reprimand for having allowed them to be spirited away in the interval, knowing they would be required. When, however, they were frustrated in their last ditch they sent in a bill to Judge Richardson for some \$250 for expenses, and the prisoner keeping, but Richardson told Wade and McMillan that as much of the bill had been run up through their own obstinacy in retaining the prisoner, they could pay whatever they liked and we believe Wade paid \$100. This ended the business there, and, as the prisoner consented to go across the boundary without extradition process, it only remained for McMillan to take him to Gretta, on Wednesday and hand him in charge of the American Sheriff. We believe McMillan has received the \$500 offered for Gilbert's arrest, and if convicted another \$1,000 will be forthcoming. When taken from the cells at Calgary, some steel wire was found by McMillan on the person of the prisoner, which he tells the former was given him by Constable Ingram to unlock the handcuffs, if taken by McMillan. It is also reported that an arrangement was made by some of the officers, by which Gilbert could escape from Calgary on horseback, if there was a likelihood of McMillan succeeding. If these things could be proved, it would make short work of the services of the officers implicated.

Capt. Peters, brother of F. W. Peters, of this place, went east on Monday stopping off for a few minutes. The captain was for some time in charge of the commissariat and transport service, and was in Fish Creek and other engagements. He says that Batoche was the strongest natural position in the whole north-west, and would have held out for a desperate charge but for the fright the rebels received at the outset. Shortly after the attack the men in the first pits ran into the second, and those in the two in confusion ran into the third until the whole force was a mess of confusion. Had the defence been conducted with the skill and perseverance displayed in the construction of the works, the taking of Batoche would have been a much more serious engagement. The captain says further that it is moon-blind to suppose the "nomads of the plains" had better travelling powers in the wilds than the troops had, because in the chase after Big Bear, the troops often went where the rebels could not cross. They often found his horses and carts stuck in the mud deserted. The captain is an artist as well as a military man, and in the campaign took a great many views of battlefields and natural curiosities copies of which he has left with his brother, and which must form an interesting book.

Mr. Hewitt, of the Y.M.C.A., Manchester, Eng., has been in the city enquiring for ways to solve an important problem—to ascertain the best means of settling the overstocked, mercantile population of England in farming operations in this country. He knows the mercantile business of the Old Country is overdone and he sees it is overdone in this. The question then is to locate the overstock in farming

here, for which our country offers such an immense field. The idea is to learn the names of many reputable farmers who would be willing to take some of these people for a couple of years, at whatever wages they were worth, and teach them the art of agriculture so they could at the expiration of that time commence operations for themselves, with a prospect for success.

Our young townsman Mr. D. H. Cooper left the ranks of single blessedness, to which he had been so stubbornly wedded all his life time. The fair one Miss Johnston was a general favorite. The happy couple are receiving the congratulations of their many friends in town and country.

Messrs. Van Horne and Egan say it is definitely settled that 70 miles of the Southwestern from Manitou westward are to be pushed through this fall, and to that end contracts are to be let at once, and besides this a spur of 30 miles to Treherne, south west from Portage la Prairie, is also to be constructed.

On Monday a half dozen Mounted Police went east to Winnipeg, having in charge one white man for stealing a watch and four Indians of Poundmaker's force and six half breeds for complicity in the rebellion. The white man was going to serve two years in the Manitoba penitentiary and the Indians and half breeds six years each. The Sergeant in charge told a *Mail* reporter there were now over a hundred of these offenders in charge, and additional accommodation for their safe keeping was built at Regina. This is the first instalment of sentences, and we may look for a batch passing east every day or two until the whole list of offenders is gone through with.

The Orangemen of Elton, their friends, ladies and gentlemen, to the number of about 300 spent a most enjoyable time of it at Douglas, on Monday. There were two lodges present, and with their fife and drum bands made things very agreeable. Among the other amusements was a base ball match for a silver cup presented by Mr. McIntosh. That day seven innings were played between the Invincibles and the Eltons, 40 to 7 for the former. To wind up the matter another match is to be played on Saturday at Chater between the Invincibles and the Eltons, but, if reports be true, the latter are taking some unfair means. It is said they are importing some players from Carberry and elsewhere. In every case these games ought to be contested in a fair way. On Saturday a close match is expected.

Judge Walker gave his decision on Wednesday in the Whitewater vs. C.P.R. assessment cases. The C.P.R. claimed they were not the owners of lands they had sold some years since, and which reverted to them through the purchasers throwing up their interest, and should not be assessed thereto. The Judge's decision is that the name of the C.P.R. be struck off the rolls and that the lands remain on the non-resident roll. This, of course, still leaves the lands liable to taxation and subject to municipal liability, and, therefore, does not help the railway one whit. What the municipalities ought to do in such cases is to continue the assessments in the name of the original purchasers, and this would debar the C.P.R. from appealing, and still hold the properties liable.

CARD OF THANKS.
To the Rev. C. B. Dundas.
REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that at a general meeting of L.O.L. No. 1512, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to you for the excellent sermon you preached to us at St. Matthew's Church on Sunday last, and also to the church warden and other officials of the church for the very courteous reception they accorded us.

With profound respect on behalf of the lodge, I beg you to accept the same.

I have the honor to be, reverend sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. MANCHESTER

July 14th, 1885.

CARD OF THANKS.

I feel it my duty to tender my sincere thanks to chief McMillan for his never tiring exertions to secure the capture and return of Charles Gilbert, the alleged murderer, to the United States authorities, as without his assistance I feel we could never have secured the offender.

I have also to thank the citizens of Brandon who have shown me so many favors in different ways. The list should also include Gram of Calgary, the hotel girl who desired I should eat sponge whether no and the

fellow who dawed me for three dollars in the foot race as well.

W. V. WADE,
Sheriff of Emmons Co., Dakota,
Brandon, July 15th, 1885.

FANCY'S VISION.

Gazing in the passive moonlight
At the calm and solemn scene,
At the shining orb of midnight,
Sealing forth her peaceful beam;
At my hidden deep emotions,
Rising within me, as I gaze,
On a festive, grand creation,
Gleaming bright with silvery rays.

Charmed my mind ascends on high,
Beyond that starry veil,
Beyond that shining moonlit sky
On calmer seas to sail,
And gazing thus with soul entranced
By beauty's matchless charm,
I feel the glory of that land
That's far from worldly harm.

The cares of life to me then fade,
On fancy's wing I fly,
I travel in the joyful dream,
Where lives the fair spirit,
And drifting on fancy's tide,
away from care by boat,
I drift near the veil's pale
And view the scene beyond.

C. G.—

KEEP YOUR HOUSE GUARDED.

Keep your house guarded against sudden attacks of Colic, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholera Infantum. They are liable to come when least expected. The safest, best and most reliable remedy is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Struwwel.

PROVINCIAL.

The Winnipeg lawyers are denouncing the cost of the Torrens system of registration. It takes \$30 in some cases to get titles registered.

Under Grit rule but 1,700,000 acres of land were surveyed in the North West, while the present government surveyed 35,000,000 since 1879, and yet the present government is charged with slowness, in opening up the country.

And now Elkhorn is moving for a flour mill on the bonus system.

Mr. Brokovich, of Moosomin, who cannot write his name without signing "J. P." asks is bringing the seeds of children under four years of age against the walls is the way to teach in this country. If parents are sensible, they will send no children under six to school. Teachers have power to send away under five home, as soon as they arrive.

The Rapid City factory turns out 230 lbs of cheese daily, which consumes 2,300 lbs of milk.

Mr. Whellams was considerably injured by being thrown from a buggy on his return from the Wheatlands political meeting. Benjamin and George Brigel, of South Mountain, killed two monster snakes the other day. The one was ten feet long and weighed 19 lbs.

For Sale.

HORSES, Implements and Stock. Apply to

J. D. M'NURIE.

HARRY J. DEVINE,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

ROSSER AV., between 6th and 7th Streets.

PRICES:

Cabinets, \$5 per dozen.
" 4 1/2 "
Carte-de-vis 3 1/2 "
" 2 1/2 "

Tin types, 4 for \$1.25.

A call and patronage respectfully solicited.

—

PILOT

BICYCLES & TRICYCLES,

Manufactured by Messrs. Hickling & Co., the oldest makers in England.

" Strength, lightness, durability, simplicity, excellence of finish and first rate going power are all to be found in the bicycle."—*British Mercury Gazette*.

"A thorough roadster in every way; easy running, rapid, and to be depended on."—*Inexpensive Bicycles Handbook*.

"It is difficult to conceive at the present day a more durable roadster."—*Lloyd's List*.

"A really splendid machine. Of its durability and strength, there is no doubt."—*Home and Colonial Mail*.

"Unsurpassed for beauty of finish and general design."—*Bicycling Times*.

"A remarkably elegant machine."—*The Ironmonger*.

"A grand machine fitted and finished in the highest possible style of excellence."—*Bicycle News*.

"A very handsome machine and makes a light roadster second to none."—*The Cyclist*.

Every want supplied.

Every taste gratified.

Every buyer delighted.

The widest range for selection, the latest styles, the most reliable goods, by far the lowest price.

—

THESE ARE FACTS!

Our goods and prices favor them. Come and see.

—

James Paisley,

STOLEN.

If the party who stole my dog, a white Terrier, also a red ears and brown, and white legs, also a red collar on each side and answering the name Max, will return the same no questions will be asked, otherwise as will be proceeded according to law.

S. S. PHILLIPS.

Brandon

FOR SALE.

At the horse-power and Vide Awake September at Brandon. Been Built by Mr. H. SMITH, Cochrane Co.'s Oats.

Post Office Notice !

Mails are Received and Dispatched from the Brandon Office as follows:

RECEIVED

From the East daily at 8 a.m.
" west, daily at 12 p.m.
Haldimond City, daily at 11.30 a.m.
" Milford route, Wednesdays, Saturdays, 6.30 p.m.
" Souris, Tuesdays, 5 p.m.
Antlers, Mondays, Souris, etc., Thursday at 5 p.m.
Dolomite, Fridays, 5 p.m.
Pendleton, Fridays at 11 a.m.

DESPATCHED
For the east daily at 12.30 p.m.
" west, 3 p.m.
" Milford City daily at 1.30 p.m.
" Milford route, Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.
" Souris and Beresford, Tuesdays at 7 a.m.
" Antlers, Mondays, Souris, etc., Friday at 7 a.m.
Pendleton, Fridays at 2.30 p.m.
Mails for the east and west close at 12 and 1.30 respectively, and despatched earlier if the mail must be in at 11.30 a.m.

FOR SALE !

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

*Flour, Bran
and Shorts.*

All of good quality.

BY THE CAR LOAD OR SINGLE SAC.

AT RIGHT PRICES.

A few lots of grain, 0 when. Apply to

Hughes & Patrick,
Lumber Merchants,
BRANDON.

We want your



Just long enough to tell you about our BARGAINS UNQUELLED.

We want your



Just long enough to see our

NEW GOODS !

It's come !

Its a Big Thing !!

We've got it !!!

An immense new Spring Stock of DRY GOODS and NOTIONS. Clothing, Gent's Furnishings, Goods, Hats and Caps.

Every want supplied.

Every taste gratified.

Every buyer delighted.

The widest range for selection, the latest styles, the most reliable goods, by far the lowest price.

—

C. A. LARKIN,

Brandon, Sole Agent

FOR MANITOBA AND THE N. W. T.

Purchasing direct from the Manufacturers I am enabled to quote you prices as low as any dealer in Canada for equally high grade machines.

Write for catalogue and price list. Agents wanted in every town in Manitoba and the N. W. T.